

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,375

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1974

Established 1887

## Israeli Cabinet Said To Weigh Quitting, Overhaul Over War

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, April 7.—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has suggested that Premier Golda Meir's cabinet resign to accept collective responsibility for Israel's unpreparedness for the October war, national radio and television broadcasts said today.

The object would be to accept the blame and then form a new government headed by Mrs. Meir with a reshuffled cabinet, the broadcasts said. Gen. Dayan would leave the Defense Ministry but would accept a different post in a new government, the reports said.

The radio said that the proposal had been discussed by Justice Minister Haim Zadok, Finance Minister Phibus Sapir, and Haifa's Mayor, Yosef Amoghi, who was labor minister in the previous government and who mediated negotiations in setting up the new one.

Formed in March

Mrs. Meir formed her new government in early March. "Dayan suggested that the entire government resign and that he would participate in a different post in the new government," a television report said.

The apparent compromise followed pressure on Gen. Dayan to resign over Israeli blunders at the outbreak of the October war.

A political crisis erupted after a blue-ribbon commission investigating Israel's unpreparedness on the eve of the fighting condemned Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. David Elazar for making light of Arab war preparations. Gen. Elazar subsequently resigned.

Calls for Resignation

Members of Gen. Dayan's own Labor party, including Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and Labor Minister Yitzhak Rabin, have called for Gen. Dayan's resignation, saying that the man in overall charge should shoulder the blame.

Gen. Dayan refused to quit, saying that the commission placed no blame on him. His supporters say that any Dayan responsibility is linked to the rest of the cabinet since they approved Gen. Elazar's appointment as chief of staff and also had access to the intelligence reports of hostile preparations.

Information Minister Shimon Peres said tonight that the Israeli government would decide within the next few days whether it should resign.

Mr. Peres said that the cabinet faced the alternative of either approving the interim report of the official inquiry commission or resigning.

"This is based on the principle of the government's collective responsibility," he said.

Report Disputed

Mr. Peres said the proposal that the cabinet resign had not come from Gen. Dayan, although he like other members of his Rafi faction supported it.

"I don't know who fathered the idea," Mr. Peres said.

The idea was that the resignation would be followed by the establishment of a new cabinet, presumably headed by Mrs. Meir, which could involve a cabinet reshuffle, Mr. Peres added.

He said that he believed Mrs. Meir would agree to form such a government.

Clearing of Canal

PORT SAID, Egypt, April 7 (AP)—Tugboat and ferry whistles boomed today as four ships of the British Royal Navy steamed into harbor to help in clearing the Suez Canal of explosives.

Soviet, Chinese, European and American journalists were taken aboard Suez Canal authority boats to get a better view of the arrival.

Egyptians noted that the new Royal Navy task was in sharp contrast with that of 1956, when an Anglo-French force attacked Port Said in an effort to seize the canal.

Specialists in Libyan affairs said it was impossible to say how much power the colonel had lost.

Col. Qaddafi has been at odds with the council majority several times in the past and, on four or five occasions, has said he was resigning. He always returned to power, and Arab diplomats, who said that the recent crisis looked more serious than the others, nevertheless did not rule out another comeback by Col. Qaddafi.

In its note to the embassies, the Revolutionary Council advised foreign ambassadors that such

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## Wilson to Speak on Land Deal

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's office said today that he will make a full statement in Commons tomorrow "on recent allegations concerning his private office."

As press reports indicated that Mr. Wilson's signature had been forged in a letter promoting a land deal allegedly involving a member of the prime minister's staff, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey attacked opposition Conservatives yesterday for trying to bring down the Labor government with "McCarthyism, smear and innuendo."

The prime minister has sued two newspapers which linked his private secretary, Mrs. Marcia Williams, and members of his family with the land deal. Mrs. Williams has brought libel actions against four newspapers.



United Press International  
WORLD LEADERS AT MASS—Statesmen and royalty attended a memorial mass for the late President Georges Pompidou of France at Notre Dame Cathedral Saturday. First row, left to right, Premier Gabriel Ramanantsoa, Malagasy; President Giovanni Leone, Italy; President Nixon; President Pal Losonczi, Hungary; Gen. Jean Bedel Bokassa, Central Africa; Grand Duke Jean, Luxembourg; President Diori Hamani, Niger; President Ahmadou Ahidjo, Cameroon; King Baudouin, Belgium; Queen Juliana, the Netherlands. Second row, left to right, Prime Minister Elliott Trudeau, Canada; Premier Long Boret, Cambodia; Premier Stanko Todorov, Bulgaria; Premier Edmond Ledebur, Belgium; Chancellor Willy Brandt, West Germany; Royal Adviser Ras Kassa, Ethiopia; Prince Bertil, Sweden; Prince Gholam Reza Pahlevi, Iran; Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, Morocco; Prince Harald, Norway. Visible in third row, at extreme right, is British Prime Minister Harold Wilson. More than 7,000 persons attended the rite.

## Powerful and Famous Attend Pompidou Mass

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, April 7 (NYT).—Great and famous men and women, more than 50 heads of state and government, gathered in the sunlit splendor of Notre Dame Cathedral yesterday to honor the memory of Georges Pompidou, President of France for four years, nine months and 13 days.

He died Tuesday night at the age of 62 with two years of his term of office yet to run and was buried, as he wished, near his country home Thursday after a small and austere Catholic funeral on the Ile-St-Louis in Paris.

In the front row at the hour-long requiem mass for Mr. Pompidou yesterday were President

Nixon, King Baudouin of Belgium, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, President Nikolai Podgorny of the Soviet Union, President Giovanni Leone of Italy, President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and Prince Rainier of Monaco.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan, Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain and the leaders of Britain's opposition, Conservative Edward Heath and Liberal Jeremy Thorpe; Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau of Canada and the Duke of Edinburgh sat close behind.

A tricolor streamer, 100 feet high, was suspended from ceiling to floor in front of the high altar.

François Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris, celebrated the mass, which began with the chorale from Bach's St. Matthew Passion and ended with the joyous singing by a choir of 350 of the finale from Bach's Passion According to St. John.

The plumed, helmeted Guard Républicaine flanking the length of the nave, African dignitaries in their billowing, vivid robes, medals, sashes and the lavishly gold-embroidered coats of the French Academy's "immortals" added to the scene's color.

Sidi Mohammed, the 11-year-old crown prince of Morocco, was dressed in a flowing white cloak and scarlet fez. He represented his father, King Hassan II, and was escorted down the aisle by

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert.

The memorial mass was similar to the one that Mr. Pompidou personally supervised after the death of Charles de Gaulle in November, 1970.

Mr. Pompidou's widow, Claude, was absent. She arrived Friday at the family's farm near Cajarc in southwestern France. But virtually every important political figure in France and the diplomatic corps was present. More than 7,000 persons packed the cathedral.

Seventy nations were represented. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was there, as well as delegates from the Common Market and the Council of Europe.

## Giscard Presidential Bid Possible Today

## Gaullist Deputies Back Chaban Candidacy

PARIS, April 7 (UPI)—

Delegates to parliament from the leading Gaullist-coalition party today named former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas as the official Gaullist candidate in May 5 elections to choose a successor to the late President Georges Pompidou.

Alexandre Sanguineti, secretary-general of the Union for the Defense of the Republic, said that the sudden influx of British visitors to the Sistine Chapel was spoiling "peaceful enjoyment" of Michelangelo's frescoes.

As of April 10, he said, tour guides would be asked to observe silence in the chapel.

However, Mr. Chaban-Delmas' tax return shows that he at the age of 39 became France's youngest general, has consistently shown well in opinion polls. And political sources said that Gaullist leaders believe he is the only man who can defeat

ing its independence in the world," the officials noted.

The Gaullists, who have been in power for 16 years, have emphasized independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, adherence to the idea of a united Europe, friendship with the Arab world and a ban on military support of Israel.

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François Mitterrand, secretary-general of the Socialist party.

Mr. Mitterrand, 57, was expected to be the lone candidate of the Socialist-Communist bloc. The small Unified Socialist party (PSU) today joined the call for a single candidate representing a united left.

Complicating the Chaban-Delmas' outlook is the fact that another Gaullist, veteran politician Edgar Faure, 65, has entered the race, and Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing, 46, leader of the Gaullist-supporting Independent Republicans, is scheduled to announce tomorrow whether he will run.

Gaullist sources are said to fear that Mr. Faure and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, if he runs, will split the conservative vote, letting Mr. Mitterrand emerge triumphant.

**Danger to Liberty**

UDR officials said that the party platform would emphasize a continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the late Charles de Gaulle and followed by Mr. Pompidou, who died Tuesday. The policy includes "France's preserv-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## A Curious Interest in an Old House

## Why Spy Author Le Carré Visited Thailand

By H.D.S. Greenway

SAKHON NAKHON, Thailand, April 7 (UPI)—What was a master spy novelist like John Le Carré, author of "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold" and "A Small Town in Germany" doing here in a small dusty town in northeast Thailand?

He said that it will take three to five weeks to sweep the canal of mines, but then the delicate house with holes where the air-conditioners used to be.

Until a few months ago, the house was the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters in Sakhon Nakhon. But in December the CIA's cover was "blown."

Northeast Thailand is the scene of a spattering Communist rebellion and in December Thailand's premier and several newspapers received a letter purporting to be from a Communist rebel chief.

An Offer

The letter offered to negotiate with Thailand's new civilian government, which came to power following student riots in October. But the letter had been sent by registered mail and the re-

turn address given was the CIA headquarters in Sakhon Nakhon. A CIA agent had given the letter to a Thai office boy to mail and the boy had registered the letter. Thus was the offer to negotiate revealed to the government and the king and announced that the offending agent had been sent home and the Sakhon Nakhon office closed. The number of people in Thailand who believed the American Embassy's version of what happened could all quite comfortably sit on the back of one very small water buffalo. But no one could say what really did happen. Sources here say that there were two CIA agents—both in their 30s.

According to an informant, the agents were seen on New Year's Eve and they asked some of their friends around for a drink the following afternoon. But when the guests arrived the next day, the agents were gone and were not seen again. "It's called 'leaving in your socks' in the espionage business," Mr. Le Carré said. The CIA office stood locked and deserted for a while and in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.S. Tornado Damage Exceeds \$500 Million

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—

Federal officials who toured six tornado-stricken states said yesterday that damage to insured properties hit by last week's storms was more than \$500 million. They estimated that 6,000 to 7,000 homes were destroyed.

The Housing and Urban Development Secretary, James Lynn, led a group that visited the six states that President Nixon declared federal disaster areas. He said that the \$500-million figure did not include uninsured damage to private property or damage to government buildings and equipment.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.K. Warns Soviet Ship

LONDON, April 7 (Reuters)—

A Soviet trawler was interdicted by a Royal Navy minesweeper off the southwest coast of England yesterday on suspicion of violating fishery regulations. The 1,000-ton trawler, "Turquoise," was released after its captain was given a warning.

**A-Test Issue**

Mr. Mahieu said that Mr. Humphrey had assured him that Mr. Hughes could be told that Mr. Humphrey would continue to as-

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Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	\$1.00
Denmark	2 Dr.	Liberia	2 Dr.
Egypt	11 P.	Nigeria	4.3
Finland	2 P.M.	Norway	3.75 N.
France	1.20 D.F.	Peru	4.40
Germany	1.20 D.F.	Spain	28 Pes.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 E.K.
India	Rs. 4.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	1.27
Italy	10 L.	U.S.	25 Dollars (EUR 10.35)
Iraq	1.20 D.	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

## Talks in Paris Held by Nixon And Podgorny

WASHINGTON, April 7 (IHT)—President Nixon returned today from Paris with high hopes for his coming summit talks in the Soviet Union and a pledge to revisit France "as soon as I have a good excuse."

Mr. Nixon left Paris after wide-ranging talks with Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and other world leaders who attended memorial services for Georges Pompidou yesterday.

Alexander Haig, the White House chief of staff, said that it was clear in the Podgorny talks this morning that Soviet leaders were pleased with the progress of discussions held in Moscow late last month with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Gen. Haig said that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Podgorny "anticipate positive results from the upcoming summit." No date has been set for Mr. Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union, but Gen. Haig indicated that it will be in late June.

The talks with Mr. Podgorny, which were held at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Paris, lasted two hours. When Mr. Nixon left for the airport, about 200 persons outside the residence shouted, "Vive Nixon" and "Vive le Président." Mr. Nixon got out of his car, mingled in the crowd and shook hands.

**'I Love Paris'**

Mr. Nixon said that he had studied French for four years in school and once could speak and write it. "Now I can only understand a little bit," he said. Asked when he would be returning to Paris, Mr. Nixon replied: "As soon as I have a good excuse... I love Paris."

The U.S. President and Mr. Podgorny discussed U.S.-Soviet trade relations, the agenda for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and Middle East developments.

The Soviet President had gone to the U.S. ambassador's residence for breakfast.

He and Mr. Nixon met in the second-floor dining room for a meal of eggs and fruit juice. When Mr. Nixon offered vodka and caviar, too, Mr. Podgorny said that he did not normally have them for breakfast. But American officials said that the two toasted each other in vodka and ate the caviar anyway.

The two heads of state talked for an hour with key aides present, then

**Syrians Fire on Fortresses****Golan Battle Widens to Mt. Hermon**

TEL AVIV, April 7 (UPI).—Israel said that Syrian gunners directed shells today at the peaks of Mount Hermon for the first time since the daily bombardments of the Golan Heights front began 27 days ago.

Israeli forces returned the day-long Syrian shelling, which the military command said wounded a soldier.

Israeli planes twice beat back attempts yesterday by Syrian troops to storm the lower ridges of Mount Hermon. It was the first reported use of Israeli air power since the end of the October war, the command said.

In Damascus, a military communiqué said that Syrian forces clashed with Israeli troops on Mount Hermon today while the

two sides exchanged artillery and tank fire across the Golan Heights cease-fire line.

An earlier communiqué today said three Israeli planes attacked Syrian positions in the Mount Hermon sector of the Golan Heights front today but caused no casualties.

**Report Denied**

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman denied the report from Damascus that Israeli planes went back into action today.

Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged cannon and tank fire throughout the day, with most of the Syrian shells hitting the salient that Israel punched into Syria in the October war, a command communiqué said.

But the Syrians elevated their cannons and fired at fortresses

dug into the peak of the 9,232-foot mountain, the command said.

Syrian forces overran the peak at the start of the war but Israeli commanders recaptured it in hand-to-hand battling eight hours before the cease-fire went into effect Oct. 24. The mountain overlooks the entire area, including the Syrian lines. The Israelis first captured it in the 1967

six Israeli have been killed and 19 wounded since the shelling began March 12, military records indicated.

The truce line at the foot of Mount Hermon edges to within 25 miles of Damascus.

**Holiday Begins**

The skirmishes and frequent supersonic jet booms ruffled the holiday quiet on the first day of the Jewish feast of Passover.

Military sources said that the Syrians made two apparent attempts yesterday to occupy an unmanned position on the mountain's northern slope.

The sources said that a commando unit apparently crossed the cease-fire line from the village of Aara, about four miles north of Beit Jann.

An army spokesman said the Syrians—not more than 40 men—were driven back across the frontier by the first wave of Israeli aircraft, but returned later, prompting a second air strike.

At present an Egyptian husband can divorce his wife under Moslem law by saying three times, "I divorce thee."

He can also reinstate the marriage at will, unless his wife marries another man. Then the relationship is finished for good.

Mrs. Rateb has been facing a relentless campaign criticizing her views. They led to a big student demonstration at al-Azhar University, one of the world's oldest Moslem seats of learning.

Since the draft was introduced, it has inspired heated letters to the newspapers with women declaring their delight at the idea of new laws. Some liberal men also want more equality for wives.

Supporters of Mrs. Rateb's bill are met by religious arguments quoting the Koran, which emphasizes man's superiority. But they argue that the Koran only gave man his rights in running family affairs and not in other fields.

**Amendments Shelved**

For many years women have been fighting for the right to preserve marriages in Egypt. But amendments to the marriage laws always have been shelved, mainly because of strong objections from men.

Mrs. Rateb's draft would also restrict the right of conjugal domicile under which, to avoid paying alimony, a man can force his wife to live with him against her will or refuse to divorce her.

The bill calls first for a "family council," made up of relatives of both parties. If this council fails to persuade the couple to continue their marital life, the whole matter would be referred to a judge.

The Judge would try again and, if he is convinced of their incompatibility, he would grant a divorce.

The conservatives argue that the privacy of marital relations could become the subject of open discussions, and, if relatives or the judge intervene, they could help to widen the rift rather than narrow it.

**Tass Says U.S. Press Is Profit-Hungry**

MOSCOW, April 7 (AP).—Tass made a stinging attack on American newspapers yesterday, charging that they care only for money and nothing for the needs and interests of the people.

They said it was known for some time that the Libyan leader disliked the obligation to attend ceremonies as head of state.

The officials here said the announcement may have been issued yesterday to explain why Maj. Jalloud instead of Col. Qadhafi had attended the memorial service in Paris for President Pompidou. Col. Qadhafi had established a friendly relationship with the late French President, it was noted.

**Face Value**

WASHINGTON, April 7 (NYT).—U.S. officials who specialize in Libyan affairs said today they were inclined to take the report of Col. Qadhafi's decision to relinquish some of his government duties at its face value.

They said it was known for some time that the Libyan leader disliked the obligation to attend ceremonies as head of state.

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in great numbers, strolling under the newly leafed trees. Mr. Nixon abandoned his limousine and, accompanied by Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, walked the three blocks from the residence to the Elysee Palace for his meeting with Mr. Poher.

A street crowd of several hundred persons near the Elysee Palace seemed surprised but friendly when the U.S. President appeared in their midst. A group came out of a restaurant and cheered.

A young Frenchman, who also wore an American flag on his lapel, approached Mr. Nixon and said: "God bless you, Mr. President." Mr. Nixon replied: "Well, God bless you."

After the visit with Mr. Poher, Mr. Nixon had meetings with Italy's President Giovanni Leone, Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Pat Harting, premier of Denmark.

He also attended for an hour a French Foreign Ministry reception where American officials said, he talked with leaders from 35 countries in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Southeast Asia.

Of the European contacts, a White House source said today: "This cannot but have helped the consultation issue."

White House sources said that Mr. Nixon emphasized to the European leaders the need for closer consultation between Europe and the United States.

The discussions were "punctuated and detailed," Press Secretary Ziegler said.

European leaders also held a series of "mini-summits" among themselves to discuss the British desire for "adjustments" in the Common Market and relations with the United States.

Mr. Brandt, in whose hotel suite many of the meetings took place, informally and without security measures, said that the talks were held "mainly in order to avoid a slowing down in European cooperation in view of events."

Speaking on television after meeting in Paris yesterday with other world leaders and French politicians, Mr. Brandt said: "I believe that as far as one can see, and on the basis of conversations I have had in Paris with leaders of a number of French parties, that France will conduct a policy in which not only Franco-German relations will still be uppermost but also a policy marked by a sensible cultivation of European-American relations."

Hess's wife, Ilse, made the plea to the European Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg, France. Hess has been serving a life term in West Berlin's Spandau Prison since 1946.

The Soviet news agency Tass attacked an article in the Times of London supporting Hess's release, claiming that the article had suggested that the Hess case was linked to the success of East-West detente. Linking detente to the release of Hess would be "unseemly bargaining" and "political blackmail," Tass said.



United Press International  
BOMB SITE—A bomb exploded in a railroad station parking area in Birmingham late Saturday, damaging several vans. However, no injuries were reported in the blast.

**Drive to Alter Marriage Law Causes Controversy in Egypt**

Cairo, April 7 (Reuters).—An Egyptian woman cabinet minister has stirred up a major squabble by trying to end the right of Moslem men to have more than one wife.

She is Aisha Rateb, minister of social affairs, who is trying to push through a law to protect women against polygamous husbands, who can have four wives under Islamic law.

Mrs. Rateb, the only woman in the cabinet, says that a divorce should be obtained before a judge

and that a woman should be able to divorce her husband if he takes a second wife.

Marriage is a risky business for Egyptian women, when the hot summer, when temperatures go up to 104 degrees Fahrenheit, is the peak season for divorce.

At present an Egyptian husband can divorce his wife under Moslem law by saying three times, "I divorce thee."

He can also reinstate the marriage at will, unless his wife marries another man. Then the relationship is finished for good.

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**Ulster's Terror Juggernaut Bears Down on 1,000th Victim**

BELFAST, April 7 (UPI).—The war between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland is about to turn a person into a milestone statistic.

The official death toll after 4 1/2 years is 990. The true figure is almost certainly higher. The 1,000th official victim, if violence continues at its current high level, is merely a matter of days away.

It could be anybody, young or old, man, woman or child, and the chances are roughly even that whoever it is will be innocent of any involvement with the province's ancient feuds.

Nine-year-old Patrick Rooney, for example, was among the first to die. That was in August, 1969, when the bloodshed started.

Patrick was hit by a stray bullet that pierced the wall of his bedroom in Belfast.

It could be a woman out shopping.

Mrs. Elizabeth McGregor, a 76-year-old widow, walked into the

line of fire just as British soldiers opened up at a terrorist gunman—who was hit by three bullets.

Perhaps it will be a politician. John Taylor, then Home Affairs Minister, was shot six times in the face, back and body and survived. Sen. John Barnhill and Sen. Paddy Wilson did not.

Mr. Barnhill, a Protestant, was killed by Irish Republican Army terrorists. Mr. Wilson, a Catholic, was knifed by anti-Republicans.

The 1,000th name on the death roll might easily be the victim of a macabre mistake.

This happened to Joseph Patrick Cunningham, 37, a Protestant with a Roman Catholic name.

Workmates called him "Paddy," which was enough for a Protestant assassination squad to assume he was a Catholic. Two men shot him at his home last June.

Coroner James Elliott said last week: "The only motive suggested—fantastic and incredible but unfortunately probably true—is that he was called Joseph Patrick."

"Someone bears his name and jumps to the wrong conclusion. That is all life counts for in Belfast nowadays."

With more British troops arriving to step up security, the 1,000th victim could be a soldier. The first soldier to die was shot by a sniper in February, 1971. Now the total stands at 212, which is more than the British Army has lost in any campaign since World War II.

If not a soldier, the victim could be one of the gunmen and bombers who are members of an assortment of guerrilla groups fighting to impose their view of the future shape of Ireland.

Some of them are in open conflict with the British Army; all are in conflict with each other and all are occasionally turning their guns on their own members.

Nobody knows exactly how many of the 886 "Civilians" who have been listed among the dead were in fact members of the IRA, and other groups.

An educated guess is around 200. At least 50 IRA members, among them an 18-year-old girl, have blown themselves to pieces while making or planting bombs.

It is thus difficult to say just who will be the 1,000th victim of the Ulster conflict.

Gunmen Fire at Troops

BELFAST, April 7 (UPI).—Guerrillas and a British Army patrol exchanged shots at Londonderry yesterday and the army claimed it hit one of the gunmen.

The army said the gunmen fired two shots at the patrol from a moving car, but the patrol had time to get one shot off—which they believe hit one of the gunmen.

The discussions were "punctuated and detailed," Press Secretary Ziegler said.

European leaders also held a series of "mini-summits" among themselves to discuss the British desire for "adjustments" in the Common Market and relations with the United States.

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Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., today met Mr. Brandt for three hours of talks with the main topics believed to be the U.S. role in Europe and transatlantic relations.

Sen. Kennedy arrived this morning on a three-day fact-finding visit.

**Bonn to Curb Truck Use**

BONN, April 7 (Reuters).—Heavy trucks will be banned on weekends from West German highways from June 23 to Sept. 8

**Revealed in Smuggled Letter****5 Soviet Prisoners Demand Expulsion When Terms End**

MOSCOW, April 7 (AP).—Five political prisoners in the labor camps described in Alexander Solzhenitsyn's book, "Gulag Archipelago," have renounced their Soviet citizenship and demanded to be expelled from Russia when their terms are up.

Their move was revealed in a letter from the camps smuggled to friends and made available to Western correspondents by unofficial Soviet sources. The letter bore the heading "Gulag '74."

"Gulag" is an acronym from the Russian words meaning "chief camp administration" and Mr. Solzhenitsyn contends in his book that the camps are widespread. They form an archipelago, a sort of state within a state in the Soviet Union.

The letter, addressed to Mr. Solzhenitsyn, and his friends in the Soviet Union and the West, said that the five prisoners "were the first to renounce Soviet citizenship and arbitrariness in the zones of Gulag and against the inhumanity of the Soviet system."

**More Expected**

"They demand" the letter said, "that after completion of their terms they be 'expelled' from the U.S.S.R. It is expected that many other political prisoners will join this action."

The prisoners were named as Alexei Solunov, 21, serving a 12-year sentence; Viktor Ushenkin, 23, 12 years; Vitaly Golovin, 23, five years; Vitaly Kalinichenko, 23, 10 years; and Grigory Babich, 43, with 10 months to go on a 25-year term.

The Birmingham bomb was one of three planted in the center of the Midlands city yesterday. Two exploded in the same area, wrecking a railroad signal installation and a first-floor office.

## Edward Nixon Backs Stans In Testimony Youngest Brother Is 1st Defense Witness

By Martin Arnold

**NEW YORK,** April 7 (NYT).—Edward Nixon, the President's youngest brother, Friday became the first witness for the defense in the Mitchell-Stans trial and promptly contradicted the testimony of two of the government's chief witnesses.

Mr. Nixon took the stand after Judge Lee Cagliano dismissed one of three obstruction-of-justice counts against John Mitchell and Maurice Stans. There remains one conspiracy count and two obstruction-of-justice counts against both defendants, and six perjury counts against each.

On Tuesday, the President's other brother, Donald Nixon, testified, most reluctantly, for the government.

Edward Nixon, 43, testified that Mr. Stans told him in 1972 that it made no difference whether a \$200,000 contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign by Robert Vesco, a financier, was made in cash or by check. Mr. Stans and Mr. Mitchell were leaders of the re-election campaign.

## Issue of Cash

The question of whether Mr. Stans asked for the contribution in cash or whether it was Mr. Vesco who wanted to make it in cash is important.

First, it goes to the heart of one of the perjury counts against Mr. Stans. He has testified before the grand jury that returned the indictments in this case that he told Mr. Vesco that either a check or cash was acceptable, and that the giving of cash was Mr. Vesco's idea.

Secondly, it is the government's contention that the defendants wanted to keep the Vesco contribution secret—a contention that must fail if the defense can prove that, in fact, Mr. Stans did not care whether the contribution was made in cash or with a check.

## Including Use of Tax, Other Data

## Senator Vows New Revelation On Spying by the White House

**WASHINGTON,** April 7 (AP).—Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., said yesterday that he has evidence that the White House spied on a dozen major politicians and used the Internal Revenue Service to unearth data on entertainers such as Frank Sinatra and Sammy Davis Jr.

Sen. Weicker, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, said that he also has White House and other Nixon administration documents showing that IRS intelligence was used to protect such "White House friends" as evangelist Billy Graham and movie star John Wayne once tax audits on them began tax.

Sen. Weicker, who is to testify tomorrow before three Senate subcommittees holding joint hearings into political spying and the use, for "national security," of wiretaps initiated without warrants, said that he has obtained other documents detailing more than 50 political investigations conducted for the White House between 1969 and 1972 by undercover political operative Anthony Ulasewicz.

Other newly uncovered records, he asserted, show the "plainly" improper and perhaps illegal use of such federal agencies as the IRS to move against so-called political "enemies." Sen. Weicker also said that he has received new evidence of the use of Commerce Department and Pentagon intelligence to embarrass Sen.

## Christians, Jews Mark Holy Days

**JERUSALEM,** April 7 (Reuters).—Hundreds of Christian pilgrims marched in the Palm Sunday procession from the Mount of Olives to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre here today while Jews celebrated the festival of Passover.

Led by priests, monks and nuns, carrying palm branches and reciting hymns, the worshippers made their way down the slopes of the Mount of Olives, through St. Stephen's Gate into the old walled city of Jerusalem.

Palm Sunday, which Christians celebrate as the day Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem this year coincided with the first day of the weeklong festival of Passover commemorating the Jewish Exodus from Egypt.

United Press International  
Bernard Cornfeld and friends outside his London home, where he met newsmen.

## Cornfeld Pledges to Help IOS Investors

**LONDON,** April 7 (UPI).—

Financier Bernard Cornfeld, freed from a Swiss prison on what he called a record \$15-million bail, said yesterday that he would do all he could to return the money lost by investors in the crash of his offshore mutual fund, Investors Overseas Services.

After spending 11 months in a Geneva jail for questioning

on fraud and other charges, Mr. Cornfeld, 47, showed his old flamboyance less than 24 hours after his release.

He went to London late Friday with friends in a private chartered jet and appeared at a nightclub to celebrate his freedom.

Meeting newsmen yesterday to discuss his plans, Mr. Cornfeld showed up in his three-story London townhouse wearing a blue

"butcher boy" corduroy cap and khaki-colored safari suit. He posed for cameramen surrounded by three young girls and an entourage that included his personal hairdresser.

He said that he would go to the United States in a week to cooperate with government agencies investigating the affairs of IOS which Mr. Cornfeld sold to financier Robert Vesco.

## Over Lending of Hughes Funds

## Kalmbach Said to Rebut Rebozo Testimony

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

**WASHINGTON,** April 7 (WP).—

President Nixon's former attorney has testified under oath here that he was told that portions of a secret \$100,000 cam-

paign contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes were either loaned or given to the President's secretary, Rose Mary Woods, and to Mr. Nixon's brother Donald, according to informed sources.

The sources said Herbert Kalmbach, formerly Mr. Nixon's personal attorney, testified in secret recently that he learned of the alleged gifts or loans in a conversation with Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, Mr. Nixon's close friend.

Kalmbach's testimony directly contradicted sworn testimony by Mr. Rebozo, who has insisted he kept the \$100,000 in a Florida safe deposit box for three years and then returned it to Mr. Hughes. It also contradicted testimony by Miss Woods, who has sworn that she never received any money from Mr. Rebozo.

The testimony by Kalmbach also contradicted a public explanation by Mr. Nixon of what happened to the \$100,000.

**'Good Indication'**

At a press conference last Oct. 26, Mr. Nixon said Mr. Rebozo kept the money for three years and did "not touch it" because it was turned back in exactly the form it was received. I think that is a pretty good indication that he is a totally honest man, which he is."

According to several sources, Kalmbach has told both the Senate Watergate committee and the special Watergate prosecutor's office that Mr. Rebozo called him to the White House last spring for legal advice about the \$100,000.

Mr. Rebozo then told Kalmbach that he had turned over part of the \$100,000 to Miss Woods and Donald Nixon for their personal use, according to the source's description of Kalmbach's sworn testimony. The exact amount of money referred to cannot be learned.

According to the sources, Kalmbach has testified that the conversation with Mr. Rebozo took place shortly after the latter learned last spring that the Internal Revenue Service was investigating the \$100,000 Hughes contribution.

**Advice Requested**

When Mr. Rebozo asked him what he should do about the matter, Kalmbach advised that the IRS be told that part of the money went to Miss Woods and Donald Nixon, the sources said.

The study, made public last week, reports that Mr. Nixon also failed to pay Social Security taxes for his San Clemente gardener for six months of 1970, although one-quarter of the gardener's salary was deducted on the Nixon return.

The report's authors, the staff of a joint congressional committee, concluded that Social Security taxes should have been paid for both individuals. An assistant in the White House press office would say only: "The President did not handle any aspect of his tax returns. They were done entirely by the tax experts that he hired."

Mr. Rebozo's attorney, William Frates, said Friday that Kalmbach's testimony as reported would indeed contradict what

Mr. Rebozo has sworn to previously. "I believe Rebozo," Mr. Frates said. "I believe that clients can cover up things, but I don't think he has."

Mr. Frates said he would discuss the matter with Mr. Rebozo and Kalmbach's attorneys before making a full statement.

**Flatly Denied**

Mr. Frates called back and said he had spoken with Mr. Rebozo. "He flatly denies this story," Mr. Frates said.

Kalmbach could not be reached for comment and his lawyer, Edward Morgan, declined to discuss the report.

Donald Nixon said he was "outraged and extremely angered" by the allegations.

"Mr. Rebozo never offered me any money at any time. I never asked him for any money and never at any time received any money from Mr. Rebozo," Donald Nixon said in a telephone interview from his Newport Beach, Calif., home.

Charles Rhine, attorney for Miss Woods, said Friday that "it's preposterous from what I know of her" that Miss Woods would have accepted any money from Mr. Rebozo. "No, I've never discussed it with her but she has said in a number of depositions that she has never gotten anything from Rebozo," Mr. Rhine said.

**U.S. Will Appeal  
To High Court on  
Aliens Job Ruling**

**WASHINGTON,** April 7 (WP).—The Justice Department will seek Supreme Court review of a Jan. 25 decision that would open hundreds of thousands of federal jobs to resident aliens.

Solicitor General Robert Bork decided last week to attempt to overturn the ruling of the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that civil service rules flatly barring all aliens even from applying for government jobs are unconstitutional.

Although the Supreme Court is not required to hear the case, it is expected to grant a full hearing during its next term because of the importance of the question and its sweeping impact on federal employment practices.

Last June, the high court struck down New York's alien exclusion laws for state employment but went out of its way to point out that it was not passing on the constitutionality of similar federal rules.

The lower court ruling would permit some positions to be restricted to citizens but would forbid the nearly complete ban imposed for generations by the Civil Service Commission. The court told the commission to designate which jobs involve national security and high policy-making and which jobs could be available to aliens.

**Advice Requested**

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## Whites Charge Racial Discrimination

## U.S. Schools' Stress on Minorities Resented

By Iver Peterson

**NEW YORK,** April 7 (NYT).—Ten years ago, there were about 700 law school students in the United States. Today, following intensive efforts by previously all-white schools to increase their number, there are about 4,800, and similar multiple increases in minority environments have occurred in nearly all graduate and undergraduate schools.

Now the minority recruitment programs that produced these meteoric changes are themselves at the center of controversies as intense and potentially as far-reaching as the charges of just five years ago that blacks and other minorities were being excluded from access to professional training and the mainstream of American opportunities.

White students and their parents are accusing overcrowded professional schools with discrimination in reverse by favoring minority applicants with grades and test scores lower than whites. Professional men and women of all races are arguing that the rush to enroll minorities had led to a decline in professional standards.

Some Jewish organizations with heroic records from the early days of the civil rights struggle are charging that the programs for minorities constitute a new and dangerous form of racism. And some minority professionals themselves are accusing the white establishment of caring only for numbers instead of quality, and of unwittingly damaging the quality of students at the old and traditionally all-black professional schools.

**Evidence of Motivation**

Thus minority applicants to the University of Washington Law School—and to "virtually all accredited law schools," according to a brief in the Deafus case—are placed in a separate pool and judged only against each other for admission.

**High Dropout Rate**

The early results of minority recruitment programs have brought stark evidence of a high dropout rate and a dispropor-

tionate level of failures by minority graduates on professional examinations. But administrators say they believe unshakably that a combination of more careful selection and better-educated minority students will reverse this discouraging trend.

The Supreme Court is pondering the case of Marco Deafus Jr., a white graduate of the University of Washington, who brought suit against the university's law school when it rejected him but admitted 37 minority students whose college grades and law school test scores were lower than his.

At the heart of the suit—the controversy as a whole—is the nearly universal practice of white universities to weigh applications from minority students separately from those of the white majority, or at least to include minority race as a consideration for admission. Since the country's highly developed system of tests, from IQ measurements to the college boards, regularly finds black performances to be significantly lower than those of whites, college admissions officials argue that almost no minority students would be accepted at the more sought-after schools if they were held to the same standards as whites.

**Following the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the inner-city riots of the late 1960s, students and civil rights activists put pressure on campuses to admit minorities in about the same proportion as their representation in the community as a whole.**

The Association of American Medical Colleges urged its member schools to try for 11 percent minority enrollment and they are now close to reaching it. But these goals quickly became entangled in the controversy about racial quotas that, with many, were used to exclude Jews and some other whites from campuses.

The stress on minority recruitment for colleges and professional schools has also led to resentment from members of white ethnic groups, who charge that their children, although as economically and educationally deprived as the inner-city black who sits next to them in class, are passed over for special opportunities because of their race.

## 4 Nations Back Plan to Develop Mekong Region

**COLOMBO,** Sri Lanka, April 7 (Reuters).—The four-nation Mekong Committee has given the go-ahead to engineers and planners to press on with a multimillion-dollar project to produce enough fuel, fertilizer and food to meet the needs of 100 million people.

The agreement was reached at a session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which is sponsoring the project to develop the lower basin of the Mekong River. The river flows through Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and South Vietnam.

The 25-year plan will provide millions of kilowatts of power for industries and for rural electrification. It will also provide irrigation for millions of acres of land.

The committee announced its decision after studying a report by Van den Oord, executive agent for the project. He said that after 15 years of study and experience the committee now had the facts, the personnel and perspective to proceed.

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## Luxury Liner In Bermuda For Repairs

HAMILTON, Bermuda April 7 (AP)—Two tugs towed the crippled luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 into the harbor of this British Island today for repairs.

Oil seepage into the boiler system of the Cunard flagship caused a power breakdown that prompted the mid-ocean evacuation Thursday of the more than 1,600 passengers.

Officials said that work on the Queen Elizabeth probably would be finished in a few days.

## Russia Reports Space Probes Found Life Element on Mars

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT)—The Soviet Union has reported that a landing capsule descending through the thin atmosphere of Mars last month recorded a major atmospheric component supporting the view that the planet could once have supported life forms and may do so again.

A report in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said that the instrumented descent module of the Mars-6 spacecraft had found that a certain amount of the Martian atmosphere was made up of an inert gas, which the investigators presumed to be argon.

U.S. specialists, when asked

about the Soviet report, said that the presence of large amounts of argon, if confirmed, would have "dramatic implications." But they expressed caution pending a more precise statement of the findings and of the means by which they were obtained.

Some U.S. scientists have looked to the presence of argon as a possible test of the theory that the Martian climate has been going through a series of cycles, in which ice ages, such as the present era, alternated with warmer and wetter conditions under which life could originate.

The cycles, believed to be about 50,000 years long, are attributed to a slight wobble as Mars spins on its axis. As a result, the northern and southern portions alternately tilt into a position of greater exposure to sunlight, causing periodic climatic change.

Those who have speculated about the possibility that the environment on Mars may once have been more clement and may have favored life processes were encouraged in 1973 by the discovery of riverlike channels and canyons on thousands of detailed pictures provided by the U.S. spacecraft Mariner-9.

The two Viking spacecraft scheduled to land on Mars in 1976 have been heavily instrumented for finding evidence of life. But they will also test the Martian atmosphere for argon and other gases.

The prevailing view is that 90 percent of the atmosphere is made up of carbon dioxide.

The reported presence of an unusually high percentage of argon was the principal new finding made by four Soviet space probes that reached the vicinity of Mars in the last two months.

"Most kids who don't cruise think it's dumb and uncool," another Downey senior, Paul Larson, said. "It's sort of like sex in the old days; it's just not that much of a big thing anymore."

Coddy's "old days" as depicted in "American Graffiti" have been interpreted by this year's high school student in Modesto as an idyllic past.

"I felt empty at the end of the movie," said another passenger in the Mustang, Dean Petersen, 17. "I didn't want it to end. I wanted to live back then."

"The difference between now and 1962 is that high school is more like college now," Paul said. "There was no dope and no war then. Everything then was so happy. Everyone now is exposed to so much, it's like being made to grow up too fast."

After meeting some girls they knew from Downey and splitting a pizza with them, the four boys headed home, confident only in the knowledge that the next day was Saturday.

Saturday, it meant they could sleep late and begin anticipating another night on McHenry Avenue, cruising.



United Press International  
NEW U.S. FIGHTER—Northrop XP-17 prototype of a new lightweight jet fighter was unveiled in Hawthorne, Calif. It reportedly can outmaneuver any aircraft.

## U.S. Acts to Tap Earth's Heat for Energy

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT)—Several recent developments have increased hope that, despite major technological difficulties, the energy extracted from the earth's deep interior can ultimately make a substantial contribution to U.S. power needs.

They range from evidence that there is a huge chunk of extremely hot rock, about 20 cubic miles in volume, a mile below the surface in Montana, to a project to use the energy from the boiling hot "rock soup" that comes out of wells under high pressure south of California's Salton Sea.

Among the other developments are the following:

• The Atomic Energy Commission has agreed to contribute close to \$8 million for construction of a power plant near the Battle Mountain High in northwestern Nevada. The "high" is so named because it is a region of

Stepan Trochta,  
Czech Cardinal,  
Is Dead at 69

VIENNA, April 7 (AP)—Stepan Cardinal Trochta, 69, Czechoslovakia's only cardinal, died yesterday.

According to church sources in Prague, Cardinal Trochta died at Litomeric, where he was reinstated as archbishop during the "Prague Spring," the liberalization period of 1968, following years of imprisonment in Nazi concentration camps and later in the jails of the Communist regime.

The skirmish ended when the police, who twice had to retreat, broke up the stone-throwing group of about 180 Aborigines and arrested seven of them. The fighting started near Pine Gap, the site of a secret U.S. communications station.

**Australian Police  
Fight Aborigines**

DARWIN, Australia, April 7 (AP)—Police clashed with a mob of Aborigines south of the central Australian town of Alice Springs last night.

The skirmish ended when the police, who twice had to retreat, broke up the stone-throwing group of about 180 Aborigines and arrested seven of them. The fighting started near Pine Gap, the site of a secret U.S. communications station.

**Warning Issued  
On Nuclear Theft**

WASHINGTON, April 7 (NYT)—The government should establish a special security force to prevent thefts of nuclear material that could be used to fashion a crude bomb and blackmail society, a study for the Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project recommends.

The authors, Mason Willrich and Theodore Taylor, find that present safeguards are inadequate and that a small number of armed attackers could steal fissionable material, such as plutonium, from trucks on the road, laboratories and processing plants.

With such material, an explosive atomic device would be relatively easy to make, the authors argue, and might even be fashioned by one inventive person working alone. Atomic explosives cannot be made with the low-enriched uranium generally used in conventional nuclear power reactors. Fissionable materials that can be used explosively are primarily plutonium, which is produced as a byproduct in reactors and highly enriched uranium, which is used in some types of power reactors.

Even a "crude low-yield fission explosive" could "kill tens of thousands of people and cause hundreds of millions of dollars of property damage," the authors say.

**Soviet Dissidents  
Reported Freed**

MOSCOW, April 7 (AP)—Two political dissidents confined to Leningrad psychiatric hospitals have been released, dissident sources said yesterday.

The sources said that Vladimir Borovik, a young electrician who was taken into custody in 1969 after signing a protest letter to the United Nations, was released a few days ago. The other, art critic Viktor Painberg, detained after demonstrating against the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, was released at the end of last year, the sources said.

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## Cambodians Reinforcing Coastal City After Losing Outpost Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 7 (AP).—Fighting continued in the northern suburb of the coastal city of Kampot as government troops were flown in to stem a Khmer Rouge advance, military sources said today.

They said that government forces have driven back an insurgent assault that began after midnight and lasted until dawn. Government troops inflicted substantial losses on the Khmer Rouge, they said. Government casualties were listed as 15 killed and 30 wounded.

The sources said that insurgents were firing at government troops attempting to clear the area.

The Cambodian military command reported that the Khmer Rouge fired many rounds of mortar and 75-mm shells into the center of the city and at the government defensive perimeter. There were no reports of damage or casualties.

Kampot, 35 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, has been under attack for a month.

### 3 Outposts Overrun

Rebel forces overran three government outposts southeast of Phnom Penh Friday and yesterday, and more than 400 soldiers and civilians were either killed, wounded or missing, survivors said.

About 600 soldiers and their families had been manning the defensive positions when the insurgents launched heavy attacks four days ago, field reports said.

Phnom Penh's military commanders, who had sent reinforcements to two other hard-pressed areas—Kampot and Oudong to the north—were not able to send relief forces to the surrounded troops southeast of Phnom Penh, officials said.

### Clashes Near Saigon

SAIGON, April 7 (AP).—Government forces clashed with Communist-led troops east of Saigon for the second day yesterday while fighting to the west of the capital continued for the 13th day, the South Vietnamese military command reported today.

A communiqué said 40 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed in the latest battle 40 miles east of Saigon, bringing the reported two-day toll to 70 killed.

## Bonn to Press Probe of Major Oil Companies

BERLIN, April 7 (AP).—The West German Cartel Office said Friday it would continue to investigate the possibility that multinational oil firms used their dominant position to make undue profits.

At the same time, the office reported meager results in its efforts so far to get at necessary data in the case.

The report followed 10 days of public hearings at which representatives of West German Esso, Shell, British Petroleum, Texaco, Gelsenberg AG and Veba testified. All six companies denied any misuse of their market position for the purposes of monopoly.

The Cartel Office said information and data given it by the West German subsidiaries of the multinational firms were not sufficient.

But it said its suspicion that the companies practiced price coupling for diesel fuel had been strengthened by the probe. An investigation into the marketing of heating oil will be discontinued, the report said, because prices are declining.

## Military in Iraq Call Up Reserve

BEIRUT, April 7 (UPI).—The Iraqi Defense Ministry today ordered all reserve soldiers and noncommissioned officers to report to the ministry's military camps within a week. Baghdad radio said,

A statement issued by the ministry and broadcast by the radio said that reservists who are abroad should report to military attaches in Iraqi embassies. Another statement issued by the ministry ordered some reserve officers to join their units.

There was no indication whether the move was "clashed in the confrontation between the Baghdad government and the Kurdish rebels, led by Gen. Muftah Mustafa Barzani."

## Panel Cites 4 Nations On Rights Violations

ROME, April 7 (Reuters).—The International Russell Tribunal yesterday declared the governments of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia guilty of "grave, repeated and systematic violations of human rights."

The tribunal said that the rule of law had been suppressed in Brazil after the 1964 coup d'état, that there was repression in Bolivia and torture by the military government in Uruguay. It also referred to the "violence and bloodshed" in Chile after the coup there last year.



UNEASY RIDER—Unidentified streaker racing over the campus at Texas A. and M. University Thursday as another unidentified man tried his best to lasso him.

Associated Press

## Student Reels in Big Catch With Guppy Bait

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 7 (UPI).—After Fred Finn Mazanek gulped his last, Globe Life & Accident Insurance Co. paid off—but reluctantly. Fred was just a guppy.

The whole thing started last year when Globe Life offered Stan Mazanek, then a senior at the University of Arizona, a special once-only, student-discount life insurance policy.

For just \$1, the company offered, the insured could purchase a \$5,000 policy good for six

years, once only, student-discount life insurance policy.

Mr. Mazanek, 24, figured to be around longer than six months, so he decided to sign up his guppy, Fred Finn Mazanek.

Before sending in the application, Mr. Mazanek made sure to answer all the questions accurately:

Age of insured: "6 months."

Weight: "30 centigrams."

Height: "3 centimeters."

Good health: "Yes."

Relationship of beneficiary to insured: "Owner."

Mr. Mazanek figured that Globe Life would return his check, but instead it issued policy No. 326105. So when Fred died, Mr. Mazanek notified Globe.

"Clerical Error"

That's when Globe took a closer look at the application. A special representative was sent

to Tucson, Ariz., to see whether Mr. Mazanek was the kind of man who would take advantage of a clerical error."

Mr. Mazanek said that he was.

No jury would award \$5,000 for the death of a guppy, the man from Globe argued.

Mr. Mazanek offered to settle for \$1,000.

Not a penny more than \$650, the man from Globe replied.

Mr. Mazanek said no, but then reconsidered and accepted.

Mr. Mazanek said that he used part of the settlement to buy two more guppies and a fish dinner for his family.

Globe Life president John Singletary reached at a fishing lodge where he and other company executives were meeting, said:

"It's sort of funny, you'll have to admit. You know, we mass-produce these policies and have about 340,000 of them in effect."

"He put a strange name on there for a fish, and our computer just isn't trained to catch fish. I guess you could say."

**Anti-Abortion Measures Make Quiet Progress in Congress**

By Spencer Rich

**WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI).**—Spurred by a coalition of Catholic and Protestant spokesmen, legislation that would substantially narrow the ability of women to obtain abortions is making progress in both the House and the Senate.

While most public attention has focused on broad constitutional amendments banning abortion, sponsored by Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., and Sen. James Buckley, Con-R-N.Y., and Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., Congress has quietly been passing a series of anti-abortion provisions attached to other legislation, such as:

Last year, in a routine bill extending a group of federal health programs, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, tacked on a provision declaring that no physician and no hospital can be required to perform sterilization or abortion when it violates their moral convictions or religious beliefs—even if the hospital is supported by federal funds and is intended to serve as a community health facility. The provision, which was enacted into law, struck down a court ruling that a Montana hospital receiving public funds had to perform a sterilization because it was the only community facility in the area.

The talks with Mr. Sadat in Alexandria covered all aspects of Arab action in the mires for a Middle East settlement, a joint communiqué said.

But there was no announcement of Jordanian agreement to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinians which the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram had predicted.

At Amman Airport, Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifai, who accompanied the king to Egypt, told newsmen: "Jordan has recognized the PLO since it was formed and this recognition still exists. But as for giving it recognition as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, the Alexandria talks did not go into that."

Such recognition would bring Jordan into line with the other Arab states but would mean a major reversal of King Hussein's policy.

**Pontiff Issues Appeal to Youth**

VATICAN CITY, April 7 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, in a Palm Sunday homily at St. Peter's Basilica urged Roman Catholic youth to renounce individualism, indifference, protest and other modern tendencies away from the church.

"Are you ashamed of being Christians, of going to church?" he asked. "We must not be ashamed and run away when showing ourselves to be Christians."

"We must overcome malicious and unjust criticism of the church, her institutions, her members," he said. "Protest has become fashionable, and it fills the hearts with bitterness and pride, causing love to dry up."

After the ceremony, the Pope went to his apartment and from a window blessed a crowd of 30,000 gathered in St. Peter's Square.

The abortion issue is becoming one of the most intensely

## Brazilian Church Cautiously Seeks a Truce With Regime

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 7 (UPI).—Roman Catholic leaders in Brazil are cautiously sounding out recently inaugurated President Ernesto Geisel about the possibility of patching up the church's 10-year feud with this South American country's强硬 military regime.

Cardinal Arns had openly accused the previous administration of arresting suspected subversives without warrants, torturing political prisoners and going aboard in censoring news media and the arts.

Dozens of priests, friars and nuns have been arrested during the last decade on charges of "endangering national security," and a bishop was named in a military court subversion indictment.

The army and the police have raided and ransacked bishops' offices and church news services in several cities, hoping to find evidence of pro-leftist sympathies.

Rumor had it that Pope Paul VI wanted to come to Brazil a few years ago to dedicate the striking new cathedral in the inland capital of Brasilia but decided against the trip because of the regime's treatment of the church.

Brazil's most famous Catholic clergyman, the Most Rev. Helder

Camara, archbishop of Recife and Olinda, has been reduced to a "nonperson" within his own country, through censorship and intimidation.

Rightist fanatics have spared the archbishop's home with machine gun fire, and in 1969, unidentified assailants killed one of his young assistant priests. Now Brazilian newspapers do not dare to print Archbishop Helder's sermons or speeches.

There was speculation last year that the Medici government tried to pressure the Vatican to get Cardinal Arns transferred out of Brazil.

Church sources claim that police dragtets against lay Catholic workers suspected of subversion are still going on. More than 50 persons allegedly were rounded up in Sao Paulo and Rio recently and interrogated incomunicado for several days.



Kersten  
Archbishop Helder Camara

## UN Official Visits Cyprus in a Bid To Avert Crisis

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 7 (UPI).—United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Roberto Guyer yesterday conferred with Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders in an effort to prevent a new crisis in the relations between the island's two communities.

Mr. Guyer, who arrived Friday following the breakdown of inter-communal talks, saw President Makarios at noon and later entered the Turkish quarter of Nicosia to meet Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash.

Mr. Guyer left for Ankara today to continue his efforts.

Speaking about the Guyer mission to get talks started again, Archbishop Makarios said that its success would "depend on the Turkish stand. If the deadlock becomes permanent, the Cyprus problem must again preoccupy the world organization."

Speaking at his monthly news conference, the archbishop said that there would be no point in continuing the talks if the Turks insisted on their demand for federation.

## Spanish Speed Limits

MADRID, April 7 (Reuters).—New speed limits will come into effect on Spanish roads tomorrow, the Information Ministry announced yesterday. The limit for cars will be 130 kilometers an hour on expressways, 90 kph on major roads and 60 kph on minor roads. The limit for trucks and buses on expressways will be 100 kph. Vehicles will be restricted to 60 kph in towns.

## 3 Die on Spanish Train

GARAF, Spain, April 7 (AP).—Three women were killed and 25 persons injured yesterday as a commuter train bound for Villanueva y Geltru from Barcelona derailed in a tunnel, railroad officials said. A landslide caused the derailment.

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Page 6—Monday, April 8, 1974 \*

## The Raw New World

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly which opens tomorrow will contain at least as much raw material for a new world as did the gathering in San Francisco, 39 years ago, at which the UN itself took shape. What was done in San Francisco has proved disappointing in many aspects; what will be said now threatens to be even more so. Yet the UN did give shape to many hopes—which are not yet completely written off by the optimistic. And the same may well prove true of the discussions of "a new international economic order" which begin this week.

For just as the United Nations was organized, for all its built-in and acquired faults and weaknesses, in response to the terrible need for some answer to the political anarchy that had swept the world into World War II, so the inflation that racks virtually all nations, the hunger that already is killing many, the imbalance between the prosperous peoples and the poor, between the industrialized and the under-developed, urgently demand solutions. And at the UN there is at least a forum where these problems can be talked about on a universal basis.

To be sure, talk alone will not feed the peoples of Bangladesh or the sub-Saharan lands, nor answer the other pressing needs of an economically tumultuous world. And it is talk that is certain to be in full supply—the first 10 days of the special session have been set aside for formal speeches. Nor is it only votes in the assembly that will do the trick: the 97 developing countries have a clear majority, but the issues between them and the industrialized states are far from simple; no mere declaration of principles can really compass them, no resolution can fix the terms of trade equitably

for all manner of products, services or commodities among all manner of nations.

The developing countries, for example, could announce that they have the right to nationalize alien industries or concessions and fix the rates of payment. But they cannot compel the new investment they require, and the threat of nationalization is hardly an inducement to such investment. And they can urge cartels for raw materials, such as that now existing among the oil-producing countries—but petroleum alignments can be encouraged by certain unique qualities of politics, availability and essentiality which do not extend to other commodities. And even oil proved to be a two-edged sword when used as a weapon—two-edged for the mass of developing countries, at least.

Nevertheless, while the "new international economic order" may be swamped at the UN by over-complex speeches and over-simplified attempts to rationalize them, the world is being put on notice that the old economic order needs drastic revision; that the industrialized states cannot escalate wages and profits or the use of energy and raw commodities indefinitely; that some adjustment must be made between the cost of manufactured goods and the price of raw materials; that the world's resources are not infinite and world trade must reflect the necessity of sharing them.

The emerging world—and this certainly does not mean the Third World alone, but the whole globe—is so new, its elements so strange to conventional economic and political wisdom, that even the outlines can barely be discerned. Some real insights should be available when tomorrow's talking shop gets under way.

## An Age of Scarcity

Abundance is a modern idea. For millennia, men had to live with the hard, grinding knowledge that resources of land, water, and minerals are scarce and that poverty is the lot of most. That is still true in many parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the past century, however, the idea of abundance has taken hold. People who exploited the seemingly limitless land and resources of North America and Australia naturally took to the yeasty notion that for the first time in human history widely shared prosperity was possible. Western Europe began to believe in this exciting vista not because its own resources had suddenly expanded but because modern science and technology seemed to have shattered old constraints.

Today, thousands of persons are starving to death in sub-Saharan Africa. The upheaval in oil prices and the temporary reductions in oil supplies has exposed the vulnerability of even the most advanced and powerful nations. Inflation has always been endemic in underdeveloped countries and—concealed behind a facade of totalitarian controls—in Communist countries. But today, in every free, wealthy, industrialized nation, inflation subverts the economy.

With regard to each of these critical problems—famine, energy, inflation—the facts and portents are plain to read. Men have not transcended the limits imposed by the finite resources of a small planet. It is not neo-Malthusian doctrine but mere common sense that impels men everywhere to come to terms with a new age of scarcity.

\* \* \*

Each of the critical problems has an American as well as a worldwide dimension. America is the breadbasket of the world, but its farmers cannot help feed the world and also produce the surpluses that once kept food prices low here at home. Yet the United States has no food policy, either for building a reserve for further domestic needs or for feeding the hungry overseas on a consistent basis.

Americans are 6 percent of the world's population but consume 35 percent of the world's energy. In moral terms, Americans have no right to preempt so large a share of the world's resources; in practical terms, the economic costs and strategic risks are too great. Nor is U.S. energy consumption static.

It increased by about 5 percent a year. If that rate persists, the likelihood is that despite coal gasification, oil-shale development, nuclear energy and long-range efforts such as solar energy, the United States will be importing one half of its oil by 1980.

Yet the United States has no policy for

limiting economic growth and reducing the regular increase in the demand for energy. There are, for example, no national plans to require the recycling of all industrial and household wastes or to establish energy-conserving standards for the heating and lighting of commercial buildings or to require commuters to abandon their energy-wasting private automobiles in favor of trains and buses. Instead, Congress and the administration haggle over a "standby energy bill" that is based on the myopic premise that Americans can evade the imperatives of scarcity.

Rapidly rising prices for food, oil, for raw materials are the economic signs that people everywhere are bidding ever higher for scarce resources. The United States' industrialized trading partners in Western Europe and Japan cannot get their inflation under control until the United States, the most powerful economic force in the free world, gets a grip on its own economic problems.

\* \* \*

Yet the United States has no inflation policy. On Friday, the House Banking Committee killed the administration's request for standby wage and price controls. Democrats plausibly complained that Mr. Nixon and his economic advisers had managed the control program in such a feeble and inconsequential manner as to destroy the program's credibility.

A policy to cope with inflation would have to go beyond the slapdash imposition of wage and price controls. It would have to be comprehensive, embracing world food needs, the conservation of energy, and the cooperative international sharing of scarce resources. Self-sufficiency and economic isolationism are as delusive goals today as military and political isolationism proved to be at the outbreak of World War II.

To cope responsibly and effectively with an age of scarcity is going to require some sacrifice and some new forms of self-discipline in the ways in which Americans and other free people work and spend and live. Neither Congress nor the administration has distinguished itself in providing leadership in developing a conservationist ethic, a new style of cooperation to cope with the exigent problems of famine, energy and inflation. Important and necessary as government leadership is, however, ordinary citizens have to show themselves responsive to changed conditions and make decisions in their private spheres of activity that reflect their recognition of those conditions.

As it has been throughout human history, scarcity is a challenge to men's capacity to act together in civilized ways.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 8, 1899

PARIS—The proposition that the United States and Great Britain exchange part of the Philippines for the British West Indies is attracting widespread attention on both sides of the Atlantic. Everywhere it has met with consideration generally favourable, and State Department officials are closely watching the West Indian crisis, and doubtless the project will soon take some official shape.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 8, 1924

WASHINGTON—A new move to commit the United States to participation in European affairs independent of the League of Nations was launched in the Senate today. This was the introduction of a resolution by Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, requesting the President to call a world conference on international comity and peace, similar to the two conferences at The Hague which have already made history.



## Impeachment—An Argument for Restraint

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON**—In the congressional inquiry into the conduct of President Nixon, the members of the House of Representatives will sit as grand jurors to decide whether to indict (impeach) him, and if a majority of them vote out articles of impeachment, members of the Senate will then sit as a jury of 100 at his trial before the chief justice of the United States.

It is because of this semi-judicial nature of the proceedings that the rules governing the conduct of members of the Congress, the pollsters, the press, radio and television have to be considered in advance with the utmost care.

This has not yet been given sufficient attention either by the congressmen or the communicators, and, unfortunately, there is no adequate forum where reporters and editors can discuss what professional standards should guide us through these tremendous events.

### Restraint. But...

The House Judiciary Committee has behaved with surprising and admirable restraint, but some members of Congress, forgetting that in this case they are jurors, have been stating their opinions on whether Nixon should be indicted, even before they have seen all the evidence.

Also, some members of the press have been polling members of the Judiciary Committee to see where the balance lies for or against impeachment. All this is normal political and journalistic procedure in the handling of most events in the House and Senate, but the impeachment process is unique in the experience of this generation of reporters and politicians.

The outstanding quartet of this group included French President Pompidou, British Prime Minister Heath, U.S. President Nixon, and West German Chancellor Brandt. One could not help but reflect on the approaching end of the historical phase they symbolize when surveying the mourners solemnly gathered in Notre-Dame to lament the passing of Pompidou.

The French President excellently represented those uncharismatic but technically competent men of the sort described by Moliere: "Good sense views all extremes with detestation; not only for keeping the television cameras out of the House and Senate chambers, but for avoiding polls of members, and avoiding editorial recommendations about what the House or Senate should do in the end."

In short, for doing or not doing whatever keeps the emotional level down and maintains as calm and judicial an atmosphere as possible, so that members of Congress can vote on the evidence rather than responding to the pressures of television and the press or an avalanche of telegrams (which, as we have seen, can easily be organized) from millions of people who have not looked carefully into the facts.

The Objection...

The objection to this, of course, is that it is "undemocratic," that precisely because this is an unusual and historic occasion, and because few if any newspapers will print the transcript of the proceedings, and few voters would read them if they did (reading having gone out of style), therefore the debate in the House and Senate should be televised, because this would be both popular and educational for this and other generations of Americans.

There is obviously something to this argument, and it works fine in our New England town meetings, but it is not the way our government works or was intended to work. It was the assumption of the Founding Fathers that the people were sovereign in deciding between candidates for the presidency and the Congress, but that once things were too complicated in a vast continental country to be decided by referendum or popular vote.

Accordingly we established a "representative" form of government, in which the people could choose their representatives, who would, it was hoped, have time and judgment enough to study all the complicated problems. That is what is at issue now: whether the representatives are to do their job in this critical question of the President, or whether the system is to be changed, the cameras are to be brought in, the press is to advise

### Letters

#### Borchgrave Replies

I did not ask the additional question suggested by Mrs. S. Mme (Letters, April 5) in my interview with President Sadat for the simple reason that it is based on an erroneous assumption. After sifting through all the intelligence data since the October war, American and Israeli experts have concluded that the Soviet Union did not aid and abet and plan the conflict as is still popularly believed in some uninformed circles. Moscow's Egyptian policy has been consistent for the last several years and right up to the outbreak of hostilities—i.e., try to prevent Sadat from resuming hostilities.

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permitted to "plea bargain" his way out of a felony. I wonder if most of your readers will realize that when felonies are simply and easily reduced to misdemeanors, at the whim, design, or convenience of the Justice Department, more harm is done by the department than by the offender when the reduction is permitted.

My reason for asserting this

arises from the nature of the felony-misdemeanor distinction. It embodies a risk theory of law. If one wishes to take a risk, in order to gain a high illicit reward, the punishment must be commensurate with the nature of the risk. Corruption of public office is a risk the criminal law, as well as the mind of the nation, ought to make as undesirable as possible, but within humane limits.

If we abolish the distinction

between the seriousness of

crimes, then we effectively de-

stroy any reason for an offend-

er to return to a civil order, if, by

coercion and stealth, he is able

to achieve rewards easily

through criminal ways. why

should any official, from this

time on, strive mightily or even

plainly, to be honest and un-

corrupted if it makes little real

difference if he does so?

I hope that the press, in its

proper function, will bring

public pressure to bear upon plea

bargaining. It is outlawed in

British courts, and is very much

followed by the upholders of

justice here. Must the United

States, a nation which prides it-

self for the rule of law, be less?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.

London.

Plea Bargaining

When Anthony Lewis said,

"Steady enforcement of the

criminal law is designed to make

clear to all that there is a civil

order" (IHT, Jan. 29), he pro-

pounded one of those clear truths

about the nature of the criminal

sanction which only years of

reflection can produce. It was

with great sorrow that

I read in the IHT for March

30-31 that former Attorney Gen-

eral Richard Kleindienst may be

## Sen. Kennedy Is Travelling Toward 1976

By Joseph Kraft

**WASHINGTON.** Sen. Edward Kennedy is off this week on some foreign travel that will carry him closer to the race for president. He is visiting Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, where he is to meet the Russian party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

In deciding to make the trip, Kennedy accepted political risks not required merely to maintain his place in the Senate. What outweighed the risks, apparently, was his interest in entering the great debate on détente which has up to now been dominated by the leading Democratic presidential candidate, Henry Jackson.

The importance of Kennedy's travels can best be assessed by comparison with the past. Up to now the senator has chiefly been identified in foreign policy with splinter issues heavily loaded with elements of moral righteousness.

His interest in the Vietnam war centered around the refugee question. He has been known to support self-determination for Northern Ireland. He came out against the repressive measures of the new government in Chile.

His present travels, by contrast, focus sharply on the big and difficult foreign policy issue—the issue of détente with the Soviet Union. The senator's first stop is West Germany, where he has talks yesterday with the Western political leader most experienced in direct dealings with Russia and Eastern Europe—Chancellor Willy Brandt.

But the facts in the inquiry on the President's role in all this are now in the hands of powerful men and institutions that will make them public. The Congress and the courts are not engaged in a "cover-up." The orderly system of the American government is beginning to work again, and the problem now is to let it work as objectively as possible, without turning the Capitol into a stadium or telling the referees and umpires every morning how the battle should come out.

### Reservations

When Kennedy first thought about making the trip a month ago, several leading foreign policy experts in the Democratic party expressed strong reservations. The issues posed by the exile of novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn were then vibrant. It was pointed out to Kennedy that the Communist leaders would use him to promote the theme that they were doing business as usual with America despite the crack down on cultural freedoms. It was further pointed out to the senator that hardliners, for example Sen. Jackson, could cite his trip to argue that Kennedy was naive, and therefore soft, on Russia.

Kennedy swept these objections aside. "Going to Russia," he said in one internal debate, "is the only way to make an impact. I'm going because I want to make an impact."

Nevertheless he feared that, although there was no evidence of any kind of agreement between the superpowers to "neutralize" Europe, such "neutralization" was a "natural consequence" of the Soviet-American détente. And "such a trend toward neutralization were to come about, West Germany would be the first ally where this could be detected because it is the most exposed, it is divided and its power is limited."

As for Britain, he recalled it had had its bad moments historically and is in a very bad moment now. But Britain still has many trump cards. It is passing through a bad moment now; yet, of course, it is true,

# We're not only running out of energy, we're running out of earth.

**Item:** At present rate of consumption, world reserves of copper, lead, and tin will be exhausted by the turn of the century.

**Item:** At present rate of consumption, world reserves of iron ore, our second most abundant metal, could be exhausted in less than a hundred years.

**Item:** In the United States, strip mining is shredding up the land at the rate of 4,650 acres a week.

**Item:** The renowned Club of Rome report predicts that "Barring radical reorderings of priorities the world will breed, consume, and foul itself back into the Dark Ages within 100 years."

**Item:** In central Los Angeles, 60% of the land is taken up by paved roads and parking lots.

What good does it do to bring up all this... unpleasantness?

Well, if enough of us are aware of it and enough of us give it priority, it can do a lot of good.

It can give us time: Time to develop new sources of energy. From the sun. From the ocean.

It can give us time to develop new materials to replace those of nature's that will one day be exhausted. Or better, prevent them from becoming exhausted.

The automobile industry, whether it likes it or not, is going to have to provide a great deal of leadership in this endeavour. Especially in the area of developing new materials and conserving natural ones.

And predictably, in the times ahead, some automobile companies are going to be more responsive to the world's changing needs than others.

Since Fiat is, and has been for years, the sales leader in Europe, we feel obligated to state our position now.

What we plan to do is to continue making small cars. Our kind of small cars.

Not imitation big cars, but cars so balanced in roominess, performance and economy they replace any need for big cars. Real or imagined.

Along the way we also plan to maintain the same quality that has made Fiat the biggest selling car in Europe.

We will not use the energy or materials shortage as an excuse to cheapen our product.

We will, in fact, increase our efforts to develop new technologies, new materials, new anything that will conserve natural resources and improve our product.

**F I A T**

In 1972, worldwide automobile production totalled 27,866,168 vehicles. Over half of these cars weighed more than 1500 kilos. If each of these bigger cars weighed just 200 kilograms less, savings in raw materials alone could have totalled an estimated 3,000,000 metric tons. If each car had attained a mere 15% increase in fuel economy, savings in petrol would have totalled 4,000,000,000 litres.

**Big car.** (2,500 cc or over)

**What it does.**

It carries 5 people and 500 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 120 km/h.

**What it costs.**

More than twice as much as the smaller car.

**What it uses up.**

Fuel: 11 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

Raw materials:	
Steel .....	1,334 kg
Cast Iron .....	234
Light Alloys .....	100
Copper .....	12
Brass and Bronze .....	15
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys .....	35
Rubber .....	75

Total 1,805 kg

**Small car.** (1,000 cc or under)

**What it does.**

It carries 4 people and 365 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 140 km/h.

**What it costs.**

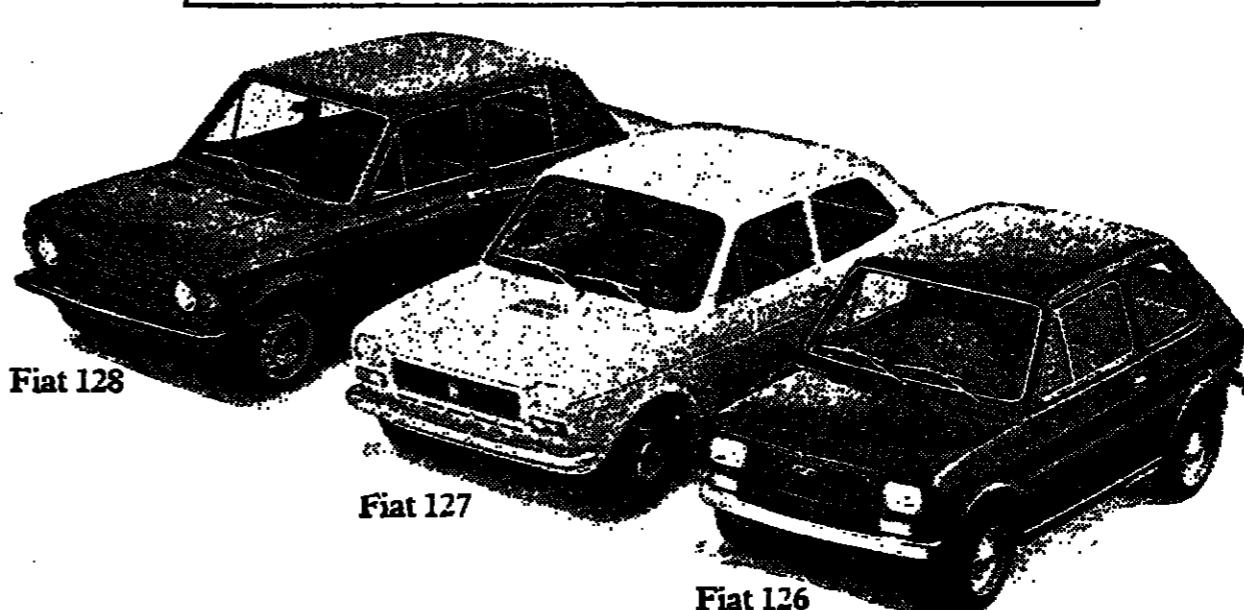
Less than half as much as the bigger car.

**What it uses up.**

Fuel: 6.9 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

Raw materials:	
Steel .....	686 kg
Cast Iron .....	75
Light Alloys .....	25
Copper .....	4
Brass and Bronze .....	4
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys .....	12
Rubber .....	39

Total 845 kg



**Risk to Democracy**

# Italians Wearying Of Chronic Crisis

By Paul Hofmann

**ROME** (NYT).—Beset by grave economic troubles, ballooning inflation, proliferating scandals and recurrent labor unrest, Italians are worried about the stability of their governmental system.

They also appear to be bored with the constant spectacle of long-familiar political figures stepping back and forth before the footlights in varying stereotyped roles—premier, foreign minister, party secretary—as in a Neapolitan comedy.

A Social Democrat, Transport Minister Luigi Preti, has reminded his countrymen of the giddy succession of cabinets that preceded the end of the Third and Fourth Republics in France. "We must avoid similar risks," he warned. "The alternatives to the parliamentary republic are extremely dangerous. We would fall prey to right-wing authoritarianism or, rather more likely, open the door to the Communists."

The unmistakable sensation of brittleness is not due to any serious threat that a political faction or the armed forces will try to seize power. The Neo-Fascists have not won mass support anywhere except in some poverty-ridden and angry southern cities like Reggio Calabria, Catania and Naples. An alleged conspiracy in which a few army officers in the north are implicated is being investigated, but it looks amateurish, and there is no sign of a military junta plotting a take-over.

**Note of Optimism**

And, in fact, many Italians will tell you that in this country of seemingly permanent crisis, the worst never happens. Despite all the problems, a great many people retain a deep-seated conviction that their resilient and resourceful nation will somehow muddle through and will avoid violent upheavals.

A sense of continuity—it not of stability—is provided by the Christian Democrats, who have supplied the premiers and key ministers of the 36 governments of the Italian Republic since World War II. The 36th, formed recently by Mariano Rumor, won a vote of confidence in the Senate by 183 to 119; the Chamber of Deputies also accorded its confidence.

"To put it somewhat brutally," said Budget Minister Antonio Giolitti, a Socialist, in an interview, "we have for 27 years been living under a one-party regime." He conceded that the dominant party was a democratic force, but he contended that its effect was to block the alternative in the exercise of power that is normal in countries with two-party systems.

The Christian Democrats win about 40 percent of the vote in every national test. The Communists won 23 percent in the last parliamentary election, in May 1972.

While the Communist party is the largest in the non-Communist world and is Italy's second political force, it has long forsaken revolutionary methods. Small ultra-leftist groups sneeringly call it "revisionist" and "social democratic."

**Collaboration Crows**

The Christian Democrats have barred the Communists from the central government since 1947. However, the two mass parties have lately been collaborating—openly or tacitly, on many levels, especially in the labor unions and in parliamentary committees—in dealing with social problems.

**Notes on China**

## Peking's Campaign for Third-World Label

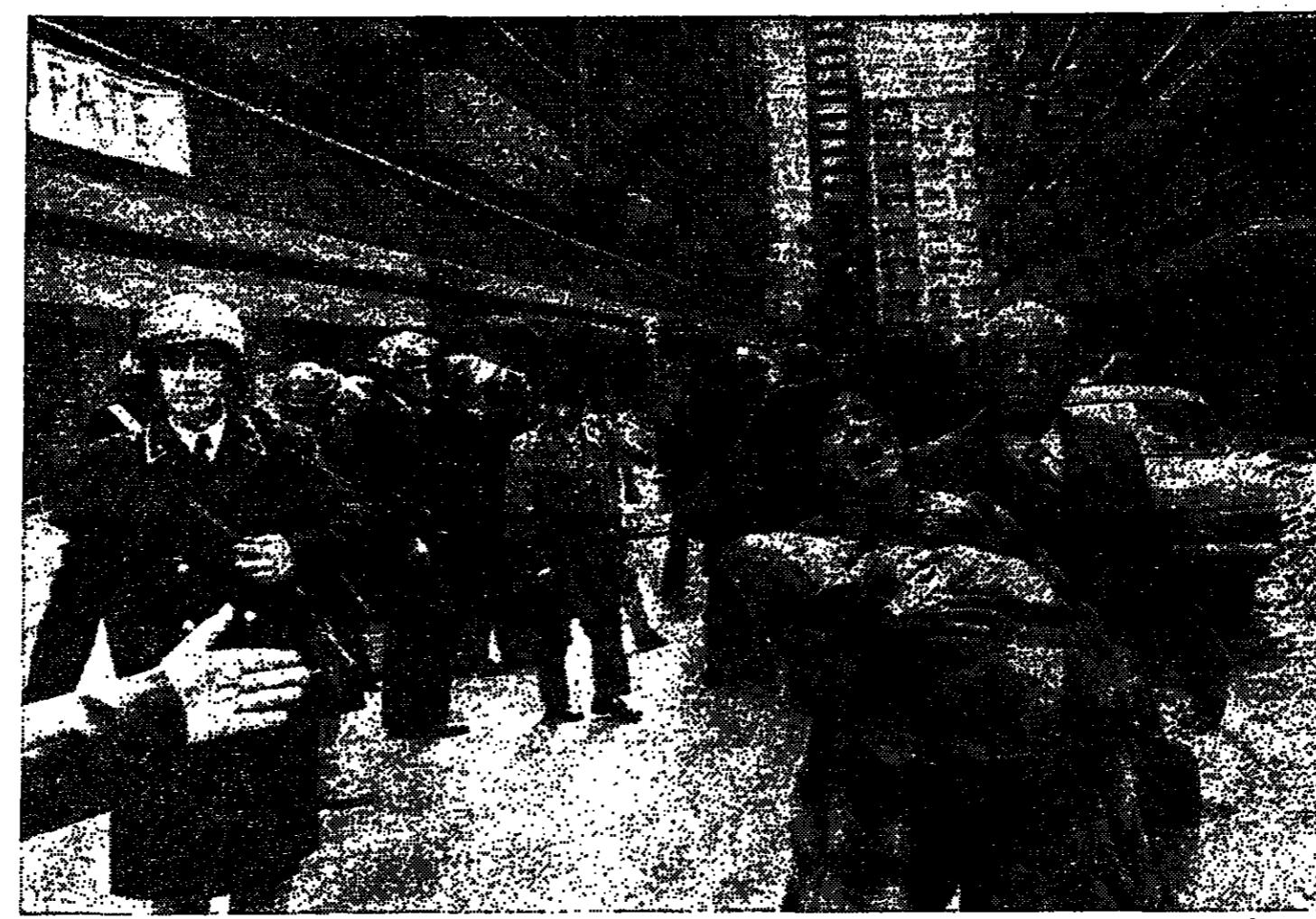
By Joseph Lelyveld

**HONG KONG** (NYT).—Seeking acceptance for their country as a member in good standing of the Third World, Chinese diplomats now seem to be more active in Africa than anywhere else. Their theme is that China and the African nations have identical interests as developing countries struggling to preserve their independence.

Thus, when President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived in Peking the other day, Jenmin Jili Pan, the Communist party newspaper, repeated the formula that the Chinese use when they are hosts to African leaders. "China is a developing socialist country," it said, "and belongs to the Third World."

The guests are generally full of praise for China as an example of self-reliance for other developing countries. As a Christian, Mr. Nyerere said in a speech in Peking, he was deeply stirred by what he called the "divine discontent" of the Chinese revolution which is reflected, he said, in "an almost permanent discontent with the speed of your advance."

The Tanzanian leader also praised China for its support of

The New York Times  
A woman protests her removal by police from a Rome apartment where she had been living as a squatter.**Rush to Cities**

The often-heard view that ordinary Italians are much better than their rulers is shared by many foreigners who know the country. An American banker who visits here regularly said: "If this nation keeps functioning somehow, it's because Italians have distrusted governments for centuries and are used to running things their own way. Whenever I come back here, I'm struck that Italians are still smiling."

"I know," he continued. "A letter may take a day or a week to reach its destination, and the other day our Rome manager couldn't keep his staff in the office even if he'd tied them to their seats because the Italy-versus-West Germany soccer match was on television. Compared with some other countries, life here is still soft."

Too soft, some are telling their countrymen, who do not want to hear. The last government fell over the insistence by its treasury minister, Ugo La Malfa, that the nation should accept austerity as its answer to the prospect that problems can be solved by political action. It is partly because of a welter of overlapping scandals that seem

the crushing poverty about which they have been reading. There are also big traffic jams.

However, misery becomes palpable the moment the visitor starts exploring the side streets and the slum districts of the southern cities or ventures to the sullen towns of the interior, where only women and old people seem to have stayed behind in the exodus to northern Italy and other European countries.

If there is cynicism over the open as a result of dogged work by a handful of assistant prosecutors and investigating judges, all in their early thirties. Some Italians see the emergence of such new, young elements in political life as a ray of hope.

The new breed are still a minor

factor in the slow-moving system, which seems patterned on the rule of the durable men in the Vatican and the Kremlin, but one now hears expressions of hope that the present troubles may help a younger generation to take over from their disgruntled elders.

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In a rare instance of self-criticism by a member of the political establishment, Francesco de Martino, the 68-year-old leader of the Socialist party, said: "We have been talking about programs for the last 10 years, but it needs men to carry them out."

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"We have been talking about programs for the last 10 years, but it needs men to carry them out."

The new breed are still a minor

## The Atlantic Alliance

# Weight of Politics On Money System

By Antonio Giolitti

This is the fourth article of a series, being published in the International Herald Tribune, on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam last year.

**ROME**—Utopia and Reality: This could well be a fitting title for the history of the international monetary system from Bretton Woods to our own day.

We can now state with hindsight that the system could perhaps have been conceived with a modicum of prudent pessimism.

The international monetary system drawn up at Bretton Woods postulated an international political system quite different from that based on the power relationships which were stabilized in the postwar period and which still persist.

The balance of rights and obligations in the monetary field, on which the Bretton Woods system was founded, presupposed a similar balance of power and down-talking of attitudes in the political field, that is to say an international pluralistic and not an imperialistic order.

Let us briefly recall the cardinal points which acted as a framework in this system of balancing reciprocal rights and obligations:

The duty of each state to contain the swing of exchange within restricted limits above and below fixed parities;

the duty of debtors to convert into gold or into the currency of creditors the amounts that the latter might happen to have in debt; the right of creditors to demand payment in gold or in the currency of the International Monetary Fund within stabilized limits; the rights and obligations bound up with the acquisition and sale of gold in accordance with the relationship between the official price and the market price.

If this is the difficulty to be overcome, it is necessary to take care not to put the cart before the horse; it is not feasible to seek first to impose a rigidly fixed parity of exchange or an immediate common currency and then only afterward to undertake those policies which are consistent with achieving full employment and the balance between different regions.

On the contrary, regional policy comes first, and with it comes the possibility for national governments to promote national social justice for their own regions and citizens within the context of a community system.

Both at the level of the European Community and at the level of the West as a whole, monetary balance depends on political balance, and this in turn depends on the ability to translate in terms of institutions and attitudes the values of liberty and social justice which determine the rules of a democratic society.

The oil crisis together with the grave impact that this is exercising on the international monetary system both make the building of a new international order even more necessary and urgent. Will the West be able to do it? Its future depends on it. Moreover, the experience of the oil crisis has confirmed that the building of such a new order can in no way be based on the supremacy of a superpower.

Admittedly, the immediate effect of the present crisis has been to reinforce the hegemony of the dollar and to sap Europe's strength. But the combined effort of the United States of America and the as yet disunited states of Europe should tend to overcome this imbalanced situation. The West must rapidly clear its own internal crisis if it is to assume its indispensable role at a global level.

The urgent task facing the West—and on this depends its future—is to put right the catastrophic imbalance which has come about between those underdeveloped countries which produce oil and those which do not for it, between the West (the United States and Europe) to insure that the international monetary system functions in such a way that the increase in the balance of payments gap of oil-importing countries is made to favor underdeveloped countries.

Such countries should be placed

in a position where they can increase their imports from industrialized countries by making use of a part of the new monetary base allocated to them. With the remaining part they would be enabled to tackle the major burdens imposed on them by oil imports.

The industrialized countries would tackle the major burden of oil imports either by

increasing the availability of the monetary base or by increasing the flow of exports to the underdeveloped countries.

In this way the oil crisis could prove to be the historic opportunity which induced the West to become the promoter of a new international order, both political and monetary, based on parity of rights and obligations, and on solidarity and justice.

**Crisis of Identity**

An analogous and parallel crisis has also hit the Western European sub-system within the framework of this system. The crisis is even graver in this context: for it is a crisis of identity, a crisis touching the very heart of existence. Confronted by what has been called "dollar imperialism" the European Economic Community has vanished. The true scandal lies not in the so-called imperialism, but in the

absence of political power.

There is nothing scandalous or surprising in the fact that the United States is a superpower enjoying hegemony in the West, should attempt to solve the monetary crisis by obtaining from the rest of the world—to quote Gordon Tether in the Financial Times—an appropriately respectful and indulgent attitude towards dollar imperialism."

The problem is, accordingly,

and before all else, a European one, and it seems to me that it may be expressed in these terms:

a system of fixed rates of exchange postulates convertibility;

the United States has clearly

stated that dollar convertibility is totally excluded; a regime of

floating and uncontrolled exchange is incompatible with European economic and monetary union;

accordingly, the only way

of eliminating these contradictions is not to reduce oneself

to a position of "wait and see"

in respect of what the Americans will do or will impose, but to

control and reduce fluctuations

in European currencies and to

erect the bases of a European regional monetary area so as to

organize a common fluctuation

against the dollar.

Such a solution is coherent

**Hour of Truth**

"In history, from time to time, you have an hour of truth. The recent Middle East war and the resulting oil embargo was such an hour for Europe, revealing its weakness, disunity and lack of leadership.

"Americans have this kind of hope had become strong and united is not true," he said. "On the contrary, it is becoming weaker and more disunited. I say that in sorrow, Kissinger was angry, but that is wrong. The belief that he and President Nixon seemed to have that Europe is gangling up on the United States is a mistake. If Europe did gang up, I would be happy. Europe can't gang up against anyone."

Mr. La Malfa, director of the Institute of Contemporary Affairs in London, expanded on this idea and its implications for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other transatlantic relations in an interview during a recent Washington visit.

"The economic consequences of the oil crisis had a limited effect, but the political impact was shattering—a turning point in the history of contemporary Europe... It needed only a small push to destroy the facade and reveal the true state of Europe, of a humiliating spectacle of disarray and impotence."

"I think the Russians have given up hope of permanent reconciliation with China. But it is with hope that they see that the Chinese leadership is nearer 80 than 70. Soon a new generation will come up, with which there may be at least a normalization of relations, or, alternatively, there will be a struggle for power in China."

"As in the days of the war lords, the Chinese may fight each other, or there may be another cultural revolution. Thus China, at least for a number of years, would no longer be an active power in world politics."

"There is no danger of physical occupation, but certainly more than a danger—almost a probability—that Russia will emerge as the leading political power of all Europe. This can mean many things. Under pressure, for example, Western Europe will begin to adjust its policies to Russia. I don't expect this to happen tomorrow or next year, but, if present trends continue, this is very likely to happen."

"But the Russians have their problems, too, and very serious problems. I visit Russia often. China, in Russian thinking, is the No. 1 problem—not America. The Russians recognize America as a

status quo power. America wants to leave things alone. But, whereas the Chinese may be weak today, economically and militarily, they have the unbounded self-confidence of people knowing time works for them. Their population is 700 million. They are in a strong position as far as the Communist party in Asia are concerned."

"France plays a very negative role. Americans always overrate France. Henry Kissinger follows this tradition. America can live without France. [Michel] Jobert [the French foreign minister] makes unfriendly speeches—so what? As far as Europe is concerned, France is a pain in the neck because it prevents unity."

"What then becomes of NATO?"

"I guess it will go on somehow, but it will go on at a very low level."

"Then what of the Soviet threat, if any, to Western Europe?"

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"France plays a very negative

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# Aaron Fails to Break Homer Mark After Kuhn Orders He Must Start

CINCINNATI April 7 (AP)—Henry Aaron, starting because of an order from baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn, went hitless in three trips to the plate today against the Cincinnati Reds before leaving the game in the middle of the seventh inning.

Kuhn, in what a Braves official called "an unprecedented order," had forced the Atlanta Braves to use their 40-year-old slugger against their wishes.

Aaron was called out on strikes in the second and third innings, facing Cincinnati righthander Clay Kirby.

In his only other appearance, Aaron bunted out to third base as the Braves went on to win, 5-3.

Aaron was the sixth batter in the order when the Braves hit in the seventh inning, but reliever Fred Norman retired the first three batters.

Aaron had smashed the 714th home run of his career on open-

ing day here Thursday to tie the all-time record set by Babe Ruth, but was kept out of the line-up yesterday by manager Ed Mathews.

After Kuhn gave his order last night that Aaron must start, Mathews had said, "Because of the order and the threatened penalties, I intend to start Aaron."

Kuhn, in New York, acted last night after he learned that Aaron had not played yesterday and that the Braves were planning to hold him out of today's game as well "in order to give Atlanta the first opportunity to see him break the record." The Braves open a home stand against Los Angeles tomorrow night.

**Early Warning**

Late last month, Kuhn said that he "expected" the Braves to use Aaron in at least two of the three games in the series here. He spoke in reaction to an Atlanta announcement that Aaron

would be benched until the team opened at home.

"This is an unprecedented intrusion on our management," William C. Bartholomay, board chairman of the Braves, said last night. "I disagree that the commissioner should be involved in only 23 at-bats."

Aaron did not play, said Mathews, "because after he hit the home run Thursday to tie the record, there was an obligation to give the fans of Atlanta the first opportunity to see him break it."

Mathews made the point that he was acting in the interest of the baseball fans in the southeast. There was no discussion about what would be the effect upon the integrity of the game, and, he said, it was unthinkable that the Braves were holding out Aaron.

Aaron said, "Okay, you're the ticket sales in Atlanta."

**Always Ready**

When questioned Friday, Mathews said he would have to wait until he saw what the weather would be yesterday before deciding on whether or not to play Aaron.

Mathews also said that he talked with Eddie Robinson, Braves vice president, "and that he is better than me."

As for Aaron, who said Friday that he wanted to start yesterday, Mathews said: "Henry has a tendency at times to want to play when he isn't ready."

Mathews made it as a pinch hitter.

Mathews had him in mind in the eighth inning but another pinch hitter, Johnny Oates, hit into a double play. Mathews used four pinch hitters, but could not find a spot for Aaron.

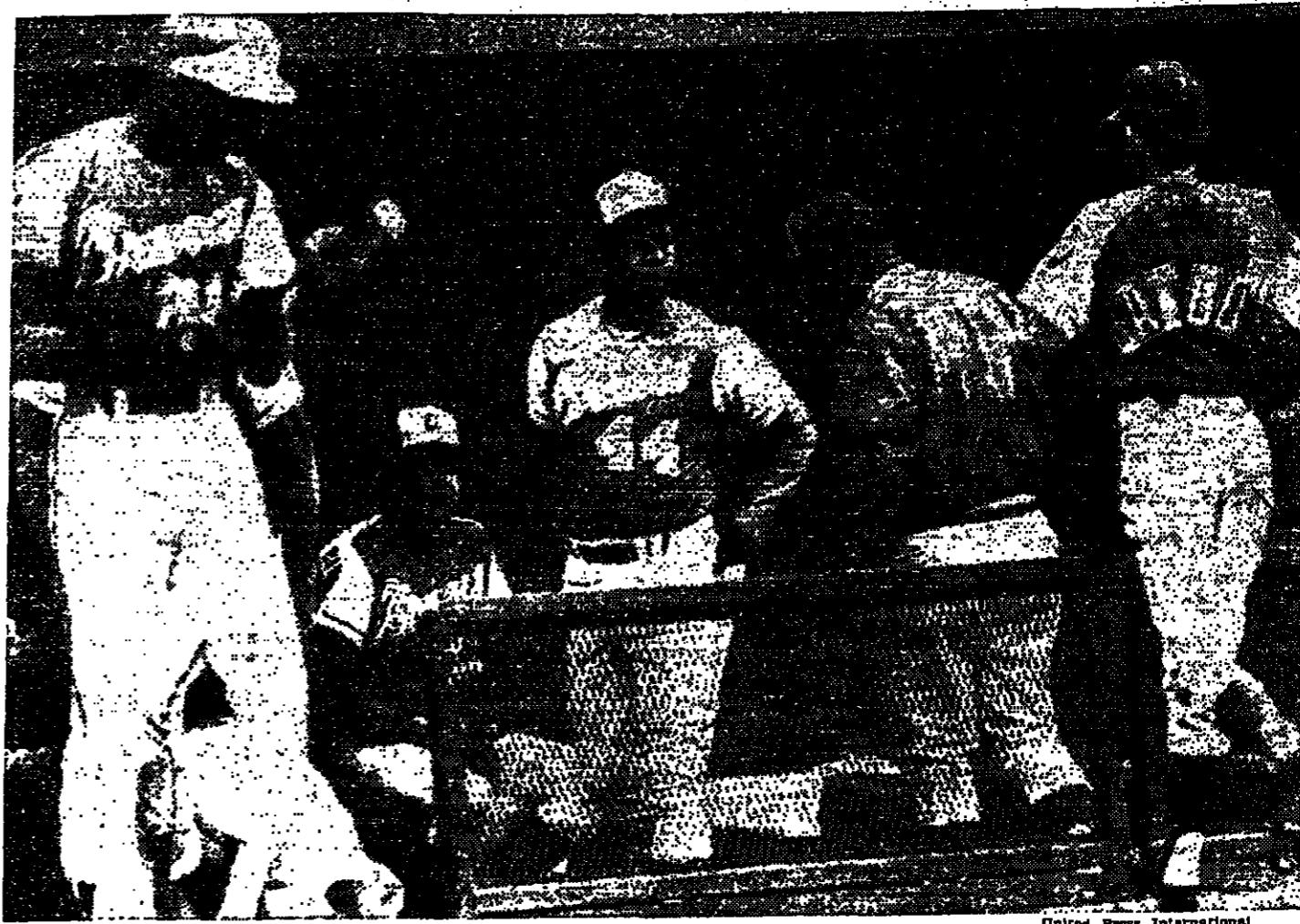
Mathews was asked if he thought it more important to save Aaron for Atlanta than to start his strongest lineup against a left-handed pitcher.

"Who's to say what my best lineup is?" answered the manager. And then he added, with a straight face, "Ivan Murrell [one of the outfield starters yesterday] has been hitting like a son-of-a-gun since we got him."

"How do you explain your skill?"

"It's the timing mostly. I'm a guess hitter. I look for certain balls. I have a photographic mind when it comes to pitchers. I remember what every pitcher throws me."

## Talks About Nixon's Phone Call



United Press International  
NOTHING TO DO—Hank Aaron, with his hands in his back pockets, looks at the action on playing field in ninth inning as his Atlanta Braves are about to complete loss to Reds in Cincinnati. The slugger, who Thursday tied Babe Ruth's record of 714 home runs, was not played on Saturday so that he could try and break the mark at home.

## Buffalo Ties Boston at 2-2 in NBA Playoff Series

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 7 (UPI)—A Jim McMillan tip-in with 1

second left gave Buffalo a 104-102 victory over Boston yesterday to tie their National Basketball Association best-of-seven-game play-

off at two games apiece.

Buffalo controlled the back-

boards in their comeback as Mc-

Millan finished with 18 rebounds,

Bob McAdoo 16, and Gar Heard

13.

McAdoo led the Braves scoring

with 44 points, including seven

for nine from the field for 15

points in the fourth quarter.

The game was tied 28 times

and the Celts led by 10 points,

84-74, and by six, 98-95, before

the Braves staged their rally.

Buffalo shot 44.1 percent from

the field, hitting 49 of 111, in-

cluding McAdoo's 21 of 40.

Bulls 84, Pistons 83

At Chicago, Chet Walker dropped in two free throws with 13

seconds to play to give Chicago

an 84-83 victory over Detroit and a 2-1 lead in their series.

The Bulls came from behind in the second period to take a 42-40 halftime lead and widen the margin to 12 points after the third period. But then the Bulls

couldn't score, the Pistons trailed 17 straight points to take a five-point lead and Chicago had to come from behind in the final 5:39 to win the game.

### Indiana Ahead, 3-2

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7 (UPI)—Freddie Lewis scored 35 points last night to lead Indiana to a 105-100 victory over San Antonio and take a 3-2 lead in their American Basketball Association playoff series.

### Colonels Lead, 3-0

At Charlotte, N.C., Artis Gil-

### NBA Playoffs

Friday's Games  
New York 101, Capital 98 (Monroe 23, DeBaur 20).: Chamberlain 21, Hayes, Porter 10. (Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.)

Chicago 84, Detroit 85 (Walker 21, Sloan 16; Bung 22, Lanier 19).  
Saturday's Games  
Buffalo 104, Boston 103 (McAdoo 44, McMillan 21, Nelson 24, Hawkins 21).

Sunday's Games  
Philadelphia 120, Cincinnati 110 (Gilmores 22, Dumper 16, Calvin, McClain 20, Givens 17) (Kentucky leads, 2-0).

Saturday's Games  
Kentucky 96, Carolina 92 (Gilmores 22, Dumper 16, Calvin, McClain 20, Givens 17) (Kentucky leads, 2-0).

Sunday's Games  
Chicago 120, Cincinnati 110 (Gilmores 22, Dumper 16, Calvin, McClain 20, Givens 17) (Kentucky leads, 2-0).

Wednesday's Games  
Indiana 105, San Antonio 100 (Lewis 25, McMillan 18, Nelson 26, Givens 25).  
Thursday's Games  
Utah 110, San Diego 97 (Wise 26, Jones 25; Bassett 28, Johnson 18).  
Ottab leads, 3-2.

At Salt Lake City, Willie Wise sparked a third-quarter tally by Utah as the Stars pulled out a 110-93 victory over San Diego to take a 3-2 playoff lead.

## Oxford Tops Cambridge On U.S. Aid

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Oxf-

ord, stroked by U.S. Olympian Dave Sawyer, rowed to a record victory over Cambridge yesterday, ending a six-year losing streak.

At Landover, Md., on Friday,

Earl Monroe scored 10 points in

overtime to lead the New York Knicks to a 101-93 victory over Capital to even their series at two games each.

Stars 110, Conquistadors 93

At Salt Lake City, Willie Wise

sparked a third-quarter tally by

Utah as the Stars pulled out a 110-93 victory over San Diego to take a 3-2 playoff lead.

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Stars 110, Conquistadors 93

## Observer

## White House Dialogue

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.** "Did you say ...?" "\$432,787.13."

"And 13 cents?"

"Yes, 13 cents: \$432,787 and 13 cents."

"And we have to pay right away?"

"Right away, \$432,787.13."

"And 13 cents?"

"Get a grip on yourself, Pat, and quit saying, 'And 13 cents?'"

It's the \$432,000, it a t worrie

me. Not the 13 cents."

Thirteen cents.

"I know it's a shock, darling, but don't let it crush you. I'll get the money Baker somehow. I'll take a second job and moonlight. Why, I'll bet a man could earn \$100 a week easy, just driving a cab between dinnertime and midnight, after his regular day's work was done."

"At that rate it would take 432 weeks, Dick, to earn the \$432,787.13 we owe Internal Revenue. That's 23 years. You'd be 144 years old before it was all paid."

"Pat, you know I'm not the kind who gets discouraged just because there's a long row to hoe."

"But you'd be too old to drive a cab, Dick. At least in the final 50 years."

"What are you trying to tell me?"

"To take the easy way, Dick."

"Never."

\*\*\*

"Sell your memoirs to a book publisher for a million dollars. That will pay the back taxes and leave enough over to pay the taxes on the million you'll be earning to pay the back taxes."

"Oh, Pat, others have urged me to take the easy way," Mr. President, they said, "take the easy way. Borrow the money from me, sell Abplanalp another slice



Baker

of the San Clemente lawn. And do you know what I've told them?"

"You will not take the easy way?"

"That's right. I have already instructed White House attorneys to apply for my hacking permit at the taxicab bureau."

"You know very well the Secret Service is not going to let you drive a cab alone at night."

"That's no problem. I can fit four agents in the cab when I'm cruising. When I pick up a fare, the agents can get out and run alongside the taxi. They're trained for that, you know."

"If they did that, they'd be moonlighting, too, and you'd have to divide the income among the five of us. At \$20 a week, it would take you 435 years to earn \$432,787.13."

"We could hold a garage sale, and if I can get back those old newspaper clippings I gave the National Archives as part of my papers we could pick up a small bundle of cash from the scrap trust."

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"Too little and too late. The tax people want their money right away."

"I could do a lecture tour. If Art Buchwald earns \$3,500 a lecture I ought to be good for at least \$2,000. Two hundred and sixteen lectures would earn me \$342,000."

"Yes, but you'd have to do another 108 to pay the taxes on your earnings from the first 216 and another 50 to pay the agent's percentage on the 216 you did to pay the back taxes, the 108 you did to pay the current taxes, and the 50 you do to pay the agent's fee. Then, of course, you would have to do more to pay the taxes on the 80 you do to pay the agent's fee, and then more to pay the agent's fee for..."

"Pat!"

"What is it, Dick?"

"Pat, you make the easy way seem very tempting."

"I'll have the White House switchboard place a call to somebody with plenty of money."

"Tell me something, Pat. What do you think real people do when they get clobbered like this by the IRS?"

"They suffer. I suppose, just like us, and stagger around half in shock saying over and over, 'And 13 cents? And 13 cents?'"

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